

NEWS FROM DIXIE.

Richmond Examiner, Jan. 6th, says:—"Latest from Murfreesboro'. To General S. Cooper. Sir: We have retired from Murfreesboro' in perfect order. All the stores are saved. About four thousand Federal prisoners, five thousand stand of small arms and twenty-four pieces of cannon have already been received here.

(Signed) B. S. ELLIOTT.
"Gen. Bragg has fallen back to Shelbyville, twelve miles this side of Murfreesboro'. The enemy, after his reverses, was strongly reinforced, turned upon our army and drove them back.

"The whole number of prisoners in Richmond yesterday was sixteen hundred and eighty-six, distributed as follows:—At Liberty, 1200; Castle Thunder, 250; Castle Lightning, 108; negro hospital prison, 147—among whom are 113 deserters from the Yankee army. Twenty prisoners of war were received at Richmond yesterday from Blackwater. Every prisoner admitted into Castle Thunder undergoes inoculation first.

"Brought to Richmond. Twenty-odd conscripts arrived from Petersburg yesterday, in charge of Lieut. Branch, and marched to Camp Lee, to be instructed in the military art.

Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 6th, says:—"Gen. Bragg has certainly retreated to Shelbyville, thirty miles from his victory at Murfreesboro'. But if he has retired (that is the fashionable phrase on our side as the 'change of base' on the other) to Shelbyville, he has thrown East Tennessee entirely open to the Yankees. If Gen. Rosecrans once gets possession of it, 200,000 men cannot dislodge him."

Editorial Melange.

A humorous North Carolina soldier says Newbern is indeed a New England city, and when one reflects upon the preponderance of the colored inhabitants, he cannot help comparing it to a Yankee hasty pudding, garnished with blackberries.

The editor of the Wapakonetta Democrat in his distress and anguish of soul, publishes the following:

Wanted.—Hoop poles, shoe pegs, old boots, cat fish, saur kraut, corn husks, saw dust, pop corn, cupine quills, buckwheat cakes, knife blades, marbles, watch keys, matches, gun caps, fire crackers, pea nuts, pig ears, toothpicks, cigar stumps, snapping turtles, old straps, ransins, mowing scythes, wagon wheels, dimes, dimes, postcards, shoe strings, horse shoes, boxes in the hive, old pocket books, (ful of money), postage stamps, bank checks, shingles, good bank bills, and all other kind of country produce taken at this office in payment of subscription, etc., at the highest market value.

The Raleigh paper asserts, on the authority of that "intelligent contraband" who ran away from this city, that Gen. Butler is in command at this Post.

Prentiss, of the Louisville Journal, has a son, in a rebel army. A friend meeting him in Dixie, on his way to Louisville, asked him why he should say to his family. He replied, "Well father that I am fat, saucy, ragged, and rebellious." The saucy fellow was wounded at Murfreesboro.

An enthusiastic Frenchman proposes to build a railroad from Paris to Pekin. Fifty millions of dollars are to be expended in tunnels alone.

The N. Y. Commercial describes the new submarine battery lately completed there, as resembling a large dry goods case, with an addition on one side, in which the port-hole, through which the gun protrudes, is situated.

Send your little child to bed happy. What ever cares press, give it a warm goodnight kiss as it goes to its pillow. The memory of this, in the stormy years which fate may have in store for the little one, will be like Bethlehem's star to the bewildered shepherds.

Prophecy Fulfilled.

Here is what was uttered in our national House of Representatives, nearly fifty years ago, by Joseph Parsons, a Representative from North Carolina. He was advocating a measure for the prosecution of the war with England, and denouncing party spirit. After asserting that this spirit, in the name of liberty, would accomplish certain evils, he proceeds:

"When this event happens there will be dispersed through this nation a host of hireling editors of newspapers, busily engaged in puffing their employers, and moulding and fashioning public sentiments by deception to suit their views. The country will swarm with little demagogues, whose appropriate business it will be to commend the praise of their leaders and misguide public sentiment; playing, at the same time, the part of sycophants to their leaders, and the deceivers of the people; looking for their reward, and willing to be sent here and there by the use of political jugglers in the way which may best suit their purposes. In those days, every sentiment deemed important by the leaders will be made a test, an article of political orthodoxy, and all who will not assent will be considered as heretics—it will not be enough that a man is attached to the Constitution of his country, and that he has acquired a character for integrity and good sense; he must praise his leaders—his sentiments must be in perfect accordance on all points. * * * When this crisis arrives, this hall, which ought through all time to be the great watch-tower of liberty—from which the language of the patriot might be heard in the voice of warning, and from which the rays of political truth might be shed abroad by open, fair and manly discussion—will, on favorite occasions, be silent as death; by the use of the previous questions, and upon the ready plea of the necessity of dispatching business, discussion will be silenced, and this hall present to the eye a college of silent recorders. Then will the rights of all who have independence of mind to disapprove of the course of a party, however much it merit it, consist of obedience to their will."

Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon at Portland.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1863.
The steamship Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool Dec. 18, via London, arrived here this morning. News anticipated.
Disaster to the Steamship John Bell.
The Anglo-Saxon left Liverpool Dec. 18, and owing to a terrible storm did not reach London until the 21st (Sunday). Dec. 28, in latitude 52° N., longitude 30° W., fell in with the steamship John Bell, from Glasgow, for Portland and New York, which had lost her rudder and screw. Laid by her thirty hours, then took her passengers ashore, and proceeded. The John Bell was sound, and having worked a temporary rudder, returned to Glasgow.

The Steamship Caldonia.

Boston, Jan. 6.—The steamship Caldonia has broken in two: 300 tons of her cargo will be saved in a damaged condition.

THE EXPEDITION INTO EAST TENNESSEE.

Forward Movement in Three Columns.—Object of the Expedition.—Brilliant Success by Major Foley.—A Rebel Camp Broken Up.—Rebel Losses.—A Complete Surprise.—The Knoxville Expedition not Heard From.—Preparations to Receive Morgan.—He is Expected to Visit Knoxville.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]
DANVILLE, Ky., Dec. 31.—Two expeditions were sent by order of General Granger, last week southward—one in command of General Carter, and one detached from Colonel Gilbert's brigade at Richmond, in command of Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, of the Forty-fourth Ohio. As their missions are no doubt accomplished ere this time, it is no longer improper to speak of them. Gen. Carter's command diverged toward Manchester, Colonel Wilson's proceeded to Loudon, and thence he dispatched two bodies of cavalry into Tennessee by different routes to surprise and break up the rebel camps known to be about Big Creek Gap and in Scott and Campbell counties, Tennessee; to proceed to Knoxville and Strawberry Plains, cut telegraphs, burn and destroy bridges, &c. In a word, the two last expeditions had instructions to play havoc generally.

The command of Maj. Foley, Tenth Kentucky cavalry, via Williamsburg, has returned to Loudon, and reports to Gen. Baird the most complete success. On Sunday he surprised a rebel camp of 800, in Campbell county, and demolished it. The surprise was most complete; for, without the loss of a man killed or wounded, he killed 80, wounded 52, took 57 prisoners, and captured 67 horses, &c. The other detachment, under Maj. Brown, of the Tenth Kentucky cavalry, via Barboursville and Boston to Knoxville, has not returned. Gen. Carter has not reported; but no doubt is entertained as to the success of the enterprises.

The most intense excitement prevails here in relation to that ubiquitous raider, John Morgan, whom rumor has placed all over the State. As the popular operation of bagging rebels has not heretofore met with that brilliant success generally promised by the prospect of a great advance in this circle, it is not considered improbable that in particular branch of military skill. Yet, nevertheless, John is getting into awkward quarters if information received here is correct. This morning he was reported within seven miles of Harrodsburg, marching this way. Letters were intercepted, the tenor of which rendered such a report improbable. Other rumors led to Lexington as his next past town; but Stanley is behind him, the ferries are destroyed, and the only bridge he can cross over the Kentucky river is amply guarded. He must get out some way, and this seems the most plausible one, as more of his spies left this morning, and he is probably on his way to strength and disposition of Gen. Baird's force; but he does not know the locale of Col. Gilbert and his veterans. John will strike a very sharp, rude snag, when he runs against Old Sam, as the boys call him.

From Havana and Mexico.

The Siege of Puebla by the French Commenced.—March of a French Division upon the City of Mexico.—Great Movements of French Troops.—Great Religious Festival at Cardenas.

HAVANA, Jan. 2, 1863.
We have at last some news from Mexico.—Our latest dates are up to the 25th ult., from Vera Cruz, brought by the French mail-boat Jura. We are told that one division of the French army had commenced the siege of Puebla, and that another had started towards Yelone. Certainly the French are making winning laurels on this side of the Atlantic. The troops I wrote you had returned to Tampico, have been sent to Jalapa, en route for Puebla. The communications between Vera Cruz and Orizaba were open. The French had constructed a bridge at Soledad. Some 1,500 mules had arrived at Vera Cruz from this island and New Orleans, and from the latter place had delivered 250 carts. Havana was a right to complain of European neutrality, when we find France in conquering Mexico? Monroe and justice forgotten.

On the 18th ult. the rumor was quite current in Vera Cruz that Gen. Douai had arrived from Mexico, and had been a short distance from Puebla. This is the rendezvous of Gen. Forey, and is to be his headquarters till he occupies Puebla.
Gen. Berthier had left Jalapa with his division marching towards Perote, whence he is to proceed to Amozoc.
The French steamer Tampico did not arrive at Santiago de Cuba till the 27th, four days behind hand. She brought no news. She carries to France the officers and crew of the wrecked steamer of war Chapala. Twelve thousand men and abundant twelve loads of arms and munitions. Forey has asked for another reinforcement of 10,000 men.

Two men who were carrying mails and goods from Vera Cruz to Jalapa were assassinated at Toluca, Mexico, on the 23d ult. Nothing of importance had transpired.

The grand festival of Cardenas, in honor of the erection of a statue to Columbus, commenced on the 25th ult., with great pomp. The Bishop arrived at 3 p. m. Several companies of soldiers and several vessels of war were sent to Cardenas to give greater solemnity to the occasion. Floods of people rolled into the city from every direction. The fair, or bazar, was daily and nightly attended for the holiday lasted till the 25th. The returns have not been made up as yet, but the amount received must be quite a handsome one. It is to be devoted to a charity hospital. Matanzas has also had her bazar, though not so well attended as that of Cardenas.

The Emperor of Russia and his Reformers.
At a recent reception given by the Emperor of Russia to the nobles at Moscow, he addressed them as follows:

"It is particularly agreeable to me, gentlemen, to see you assembled in our ancient capital, which has been so often given proof of its ability to be able to repeat to you what I said to the nobles of Novgorod on the day of the celebration of the thousandth anniversary of the Russian empire.
"I am accustomed to place my confidence in the sentiments of devotion of our nobility—an unshaken devotion to the throne and to the country, of which it has so often given proof by its acts, especially at periods of trials for our country, as was only recently the case.
"I am sure, gentlemen, that our nobility will continue to be the most firm support of the throne, as it always has been and ought to be. This is why I put my trust in you, gentlemen, in your unanimity in aiding me in everything which tends to the welfare and power of our country. May God aid us in this task, and may His blessing be with us! And you, gentlemen, members of the nobility of Moscow, know that I hold it a special honor to be one of you as proprietor of this province. I thank you for your cordial welcome, which I know how to appreciate."

Mr. Bright on American Affairs.

Messrs. Schofield and Bright, members of Parliament for Birmingham, have been addressing their constituents, and the American question was, of course, their leading theme.
Schofield considered the secession of the Southern States as a crime, but argued that the Southern States had a moral, if not a legal, right to judge for themselves in the matter. Amid much uproar and confusion, he contended that the North was not sincere in its efforts against slavery, and would sacrifice slavery in order to maintain the Union, which was a slave power. He said the duty of England was for the Government to recognize the Southern States. Intervention meant war—mediation meant failure. He was for neither, but for recognition as a question of policy and prudence, on the ground that the South had shown ability to maintain its independence, and that the North could not subdue it. The North could not be more hostile in feeling to England than it was now.

Mr. Schofield was brought to a premature conclusion, owing to the uproar with which his American sentiments were received.
Mr. Bright then addressed the meeting, and, after expatiating on future cotton prospects, and holding up India as the most hopeful field, he came to the American question, and said: "Had he known what his colleague would say about America, he would have prepared himself to answer it, or stayed away from the meeting. But the great question depended on Mr. Bright's opinion. He defended the action of the North in fighting against the South, and asked whether England would not resist the taking by Spain of the Rock of Gibraltar, on an advantageous commercial treaty with Spain. The President was only trying to keep his oath, but the issue was in the hands of God alone, who was bringing about a great transaction in history. The object of the South was to maintain the independence of the United States, and to perpetuate that bondage forever. [Applause.] A handful of whites wanted to lord it over countless millions of blacks, made black by the hand that made us white—to trade, to buy, to break the hearts of negroes, and to close their hearts to that light which separates them from the brutes.
They wanted to make chattels of men, women and children, and this was the Southern object of war. [Applause.] Was this to be the foundation of new slave power? On this audacious and infernal basis was England's new ally to be built up? Not even beggars of Lancashire, or the millions of the poor, hopeless millions of this country, would have this to be so. It was not necessary that the North should like us; but did the South like us any better?

Hostility to England was cherished and stimulated by those who now led the Southern rebellion. He repeated that the secession was a violation of international law, and contended that the outrages of that vessel must embitter America against England.—Money and malice had been expended in vain in Lancashire to create a feeling in favor of the South. They were true to their principles in spite of money, and they were true to their principles. London journalists who would barter every human right to support their party.
Garibaldi, Kossuth, Victor Hugo, the poet of freedom, and all European friends of freedom declared that our sympathies should be with the North, against the South. This was the case everywhere, except in the island famed for freedom, and this exception was because the London press was in the interest of West End classes. Mr. Bright then eulogized the American Republic as the free home of the working classes, with free vote and free career for the humblest. There would be a wild shout of assent to startle all the world, if that republic was overthrown.

Atrocious Murder in Tennessee.

A Clergyman Assassinated at White's Creek by Marauders in Disguise.

The Nashville Union gives particulars of the robbery and murder of Rev. Jefferson Wagner, a clergyman of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, by a party of men dressed in the costume of Federal soldiers.
Seven men, mounted on horses and dressed as soldiers, crossed the river and passed the pickets on the Louisville Branch picket between seven and eight o'clock Saturday night, giving the countersign at both places. They informed the pickets that they were going out on a scouting expedition.
About eleven in the evening they arrived at the residence of the Rev. Jefferson Wagner, on the Brick Church picket, seven miles from the city, and demanded his money, threatening his life. He went to the bed where his invalid wife was lying, got his money, which was concealed there, amounting to about four hundred dollars, and gave it to them. They then started to leave, but upon getting to the gate, one of them called to Mr. Wagner to know where his horse was. Mr. Wagner informed him that he did not know.

More threats were made and Mr. Wagner went to the kitchen to arouse his negro man, who would find the horse. But he was not there. As this was going on, the daughter of Mr. Wagner, a young lady, came to the door with a lighted candle, when one of the party, in a very harsh manner, commanded her to give him the candle and go back into the house. A few minutes afterwards the party went off. She was under the impression that she heard her father's voice, and that they had taken the horse. Two hours and a quarter afterwards she heard a knock at a door, when she demanded to know if it was her father who was there, when the negro man informed her that her father was killed, and was then lying in the kitchen. She had been shot in the chin, just below the mouth, the ball taking fatal effect.

The alarm was given, and the neighbors came to the house. One of them, Judge Whitworth went directly to the nearest picket, about a mile from Nashville, and upon inquiry ascertained that the party had but a short time previous to that passed that point in their route to the city. It has also been ascertained that they passed the pickets at the river. This occurred an hour or two before daylight.

The daughter of the murdered man says they were all dressed as soldiers, all with sky blue overcoats on except one, who wore a black coat, and appeared to be an officer.
The assassin, after leaving Mr. Wagner's, went to the residence of Mr. French Cunningham, woke him up, gained admittance into his house, and threatened to shoot him if he did not give up his papers and money. He gave him all the money he had. From there they went to the residence of Mr. John Cartwright, where they refused admittance, when falling on their knees they fired at the pickets at the door, then went to the residence of another gentleman on a similar errand.

There is a fair prospect of relief for the cotton famine in England, in consequence of the large arrival of it from India. The London Daily News, in one of its "Trade and Finance" articles, says:

"During the last month a reduction of about 60,000 bales has occurred in the stock at Liverpool, the total being now estimated at 354,000 bales. The decline may be due to some measure of the fact that the fall in cotton place from the exportation, and the fact that the cotton market in September has been so much depressed, that the quantity now on the way to this country from the East Indies is 195,000 bales, whereas at this date last year it was only 99,000 bales. By the present year's experience, 1862, the total being now estimated at 354,000 bales, the decline may be due to some measure of the fact that the fall in cotton place from the exportation, and the fact that the cotton market in September has been so much depressed, that the quantity now on the way to this country from the East Indies is 195,000 bales, whereas at this date last year it was only 99,000 bales. 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